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Letter of Lady Hood.

The last Number of the Quarterly Journal of Literature, Science, and the Arts, a Work edited at the Royal Institution, and published in July last, which has just reached us, contains an interesting Narrative of a Tiger and Lion Hunt, in the Upper Provinces of Hindoostan, which the Conductors of that Publication have been furnished with, as they express it "from the familiar Correspondence of the dauntless heroine of the chase, who is a British Lady of high rank, recently or not long ago returned from India."

This Lady will be readily recognized as Lady Hood, whose tour thro' the Upper Provinces of Hindoostan, and visits to the principal Stations in India, must have so extended the circle of her acquaintance in this country, that there are few persons of respectability perhaps to whom her Ladyship is not personally known, and who would not therefore feel a proportionately lively interest in every thing that came from her hand. The familiar correspondence of a British Lady of rank is not always attainable, and when to that charm which almost invariably pervades the animated description of a female pen, is added the consideration of the subject itself being an interesting one, and full of local attractions for those to whom our Journal is chiefly accessible, we shall be pardoned perhaps for considering it equally calculated to afford gratification, with any thing we could present them.

A subject that deservedly engages much of public attention, namely the Colonization of the Cape, will be found to be gone into at some length in a subsequent page, as we have been desirous of bringing together the best information within our reach, that could at all elucidate it.

The series of Parliamentary Intelligence has been carefully corrected with regard to dates, and extended to the end of June; and in our next, we shall follow with the Reports of July, as we have English Papers up to the middle of that month, in order to complete the business of the Session, from the opening to the prorogation of the Parliament, in as regular order as the nature of an Indian publication will admit.

The Letter of Lady Hood, which we first mentioned, is dated from Sanghee, 60 miles N. W. of Delhi, on the 22nd of March, and is as follows:

"We had elephants, guns, balls, and all other necessaries prepared, and about seven in the morning we set off. The soil was exactly like that we had gone over last night; our course lay N. W. The jungle was generally composed of *Corinda* bushes, which were stunted and thin, and looked like ragged thorn bushes; nothing could be more desolate in appearance; it seemed as if we had got to the farthest limit of cultivation, or the haunts of man. At times, the greener bunches of jungle, the usual abodes of the beasts of prey during the day-time, and the few huts scattered here and there, which could hardly be called villages, seemed like islands in the desert waste around us. We stopped near two or three of these green tufts, which generally surrounded a lodgment of water, or little ponds, in the midst of the sand.

The way in which these ferocious animals are traced out is very curious, and, if related in England, would scarcely be credited. A number of unarmed half-naked villagers, go prying from side to side of the bush, just as a boy in England would look after a stray sheep, or peep after a bird's nest. Where the jungle was too thick for them to see through, the elephants putting their trunks down into the bush, forced their way through, tearing up every thing by the roots before them. About four miles from our tents we were all surrounding a bush, which might be some fifty yards in circumference, (all includes William Fraser, alone upon his great elephant, Mr. Barton and myself upon another equally large, Mr. Wilder upon another, and eight other elephants; horsemen at a distance, and footmen peeping into the bushes.) Our different elephants were each endeavouring to force his way through, when a great elephant, without a *hounds* on his back, called "*Muckna*," a fine and much esteemed kind of elephant, (a male without large teeth,) put up, from near the centre of the bush, a royal tiger. In an instant Fraser called out, "Now Lady H—, be calm, be steady, and take a good aim, here he is."—I confess, at the moment of thus suddenly coming upon our ferocious victim, my heart beat very high, and, for a second, I wished myself far enough off; but curiosity and the eagerness of the chase put fear out of my head in a minute; the tiger made a charge at the *Muckna*, and then ran back into the jungle. Mr. Wilder then put his elephant in, and drove him out at the opposite side. He charged over the plain away from us, and Wilder fired two balls at him, but knew not whether they took effect. The bush, in

which he was found, was one on the west bank of one of those little half dry ponds of which I have spoken. Mr. Barton and I conjecturing that, as there was no other thick cover near, he would probably soon return, took our stand in the centre of the open space; in a minute the tiger ran into the bushes on the east side; I saw him quite plain; we immediately put our elephant into the bushes, and poked about, till the horsemen, who were reconnoitring round the outside of the whole jungle, saw him sink under the bushes to the north side; thither we followed him, and from thence traced him by his growling, back to the outer part of the eastern bushes. Here he started out just before the trunk of our elephant, with a tremendous growl or grunt, and made a charge at another elephant farther out on the plain, retreating again immediately under cover. Fraser fired at him, but we supposed without effect; and he called to us for our elephant to pursue him into his cover.

With some difficulty, we made our way through to the inside of the southern bushes; and, as we were looking through the thicket, we perceived a tiger slinking away under them. Mr. Barton fired, and hit him a mortal blow, about the shoulder or back, for he instantly was checked, and my ball, which followed the same instant, threw him down. We two then discharged our whole artillery, which originally consisted of two double-barrelled guns, loaded with slugs, and a pair of pistols. Most of them took effect, as we could discover by his wincing, for he was not above ten yards from us at any time, and at one moment, when the elephant chose to take fright and turn his head round, away from the beast, running his haunches almost into the bush, not far. By this time William Fraser had come round, and discharged a few balls at the tiger, which lay looking at us, grinning and growling, his ears thrown back, but unable to stir. A pistol, fired by me, shattered his lower jaw-bone; and immediately, as danger of approaching him was now over, one of the villagers, with a matchlock, went close to him, and applying the muzzle of his piece to the nape of his neck, shot him dead, and put him out of his pain. The people then dragged him out, and we dismounted to look at him, pierced through and through; yet one could not contemplate him without satisfaction, as we were told that he had long infested the high road, and carried off many passengers. One hears of the roar of a tiger and fancies it like that of a bull, but, in fact, it is more like the grunt of a hog, though twenty times louder, and certainly one of the most tremendous animal noises one can imagine.

Our tiger was thrown across an elephant, and we continued our course to the south-west; in a jungle, at the distance of about two miles, we started a wild hog, which ran as hard as it could away from us, pursued by a *Soowar*, without success. Soon after we started, in a more open part of the plain, a herd of the *nilghau*. This animal is, in appearance, something between a horse, a cow, and a deer; delicate in its legs and feet; like the latter, of a bluish grey colour, with a small hump on its shoulders, covered with a mane. Innumerable bares and partridges started up on every side of us. The flat dreary waste still continued, though here and there, at the distance of some miles, we met with a few ploughed lands, and boys tending herds of buffaloes.

In a circuit of about sixteen miles, we beat up many jungles, in the hope of rousing a lion, but without success. One of these jungles, in particular, was uncommonly pretty; it had water in the midst of it, in which was a large herd of buffaloes, cooling themselves. We returned home at 3 P. M.; and after a dish of tea I fell asleep, and did not wake till eleven at night.

On the 23d we again set off at 9 A. M. in quest of three lions, which we heard were in a jungle about six miles to the north-east of our tents. The ground we passed over was equally flat with that of yesterday, but it was ploughed. When we came to the edge of the jungle, not unlike the skirts of a coppice in England, and which was principally composed of stumpy peepie trees, and the willow-like shrub, I observed the other evening, Fraser desired us to halt, whilst he went on foot to obtain information. The people from the neighbourhood assembled round us in crowds, and in a few minutes all the trees in the jungle appeared to be crowned with men, placed there by Fraser for observation. After waiting nearly an hour, we were at last sent for. We found him posted just by the side of the great canal, which was cut by the Emperor Firoze, across the country, from the Jumna, at Firozabad, to Dehlee, for the purpose of supplying the cultivation of this part of the country with water. Fraser had received intelligence of both a lion and a tiger being in this jungle, which now choked up this canal. He desired Barton and myself to go down upon our elephant, and watch the bed of the canal; moving slowly

towards the south, while he should enter and advance in the contrary direction; the rest of the party were to beat the jungle above, where it was so very thick, that in most places, it would have been impossible for an elephant to attempt to force a passage through it.

When we had gone about a quarter of a mile down the Nulla, there being but just room at the bottom for our elephant to walk clear of the bushes, we came to a spot where it was a little wider, and where some water had collected. Here we fell in with Fraser, on his elephant, who had met with no better success than ourselves, though we had all searched every bush as closely as we could with our eyes, in passing along. He desired us to wait there a few minutes, while he mounted the bank above to look after the rest of the elephants; though none of us were very sanguine of sport here, from the jungle being so thick, and so extensive on every side. He had hardly gone away, when the people in the trees called out, that they saw the wild beast in the bushes, on our left hand; and in a few minutes, a lioness crossed the narrow neck of the canal, just before us, and clambered up the opposite bank. I immediately fired, but missed her; the men pointed that she had run along the bank to the westward. We turned round, and had the mortification of seeing her again dart across the path, and run into the water, through the Nulla, for some yards; at which moment our elephant became refractory; kept wheeling about, and was so unsteady, as to make it impossible for us to fire. However, we followed her up to the thicket, in which she had taken shelter, and put the elephant's head right into it; when we had the satisfaction to hear her growling close to us. Just as we were expecting her charge every minute, and had prepared our muskets ready to point at her, round wheeled the elephant again, and became perfectly unmanageable.

During the scuffle between the elephant and the *Mahout*, we heard the cry, that the lioness was again running down the bank, and a gun went off. She again crossed the Nulla, and we saw the partridges start up from a thicket into which she had penetrated. Just as we got our elephant to go well in, she ran back again, and conched under a thicket, on our left hand bank, near to which she had originally been started. All this happened in the space of a short minute. Fraser then called to us to come round the bush, as the lioness being in a line between him and us, we hindered him from firing. Just as we got out of his reach, he fired; and as soon as our elephant stopped, I did the same; both shots took effect, for the poor lioness stirred not from the spot, but lay and growled, in rather a more mellow or hollow tone than that of a tiger. All our guns were loaded with slugs, and after a few discharges, poor lioness tried to sally from her covert, and rolled over and over into the bed of the canal below. Her loins were evidently all cut to pieces, and her hind parts trailed after her. This was lucky for us, as her fore parts appeared to be strong and unhurt. She reared herself upon her fore legs, and cast towards us a look that bespoke revenge, complaint, and dignity, which I thought to be quite affecting; perhaps, however, it was the old prejudice in favour of lions, that made me fancy this, as well as that there was an infinite degree of spirit and dignity in her attitude; her head, half averted from us, was turned back, as if ready to start at us, if the wounds in her loins had not disabled her. As it was now merey to fire, and put an end to her sufferings, I took a steady aim, and shot her right through the head; she fell dead at once, and it was found, on going up to her, that the ball had completely carried away her lower jaw. Her body was dragged up the bank, and Fraser pronounced her to be not two years old.

We now learnt, that the shot which we had heard, when down below, was occasioned by the lioness having made a spring, at a poor man, who stood panic-struck, unable to discharge his piece, or to run away. She had thrown him down, and got him completely under her, and his turban into her mouth. The elephants all dismayed had turned back, when Mr. Wilder, seeing the imminent danger of the moment, fired at the lioness, and grazed her side. She immediately left her hold, ran back into the jungle, and across the canal, where we first perceived her. This grand sight we lost, by being stationed in the bed below; it was said to have been very fine; but then we had, instead of it, several views of this noble animal, in full vigour; and with the sight of an hyena, which also ran across the Nulla.

We then proceeded on the road to Pannuput, on our elephants, five miles to—which is a pretty village. Here I got into my palankeen; Wilder returned to Dehlee; and William Fraser and Mr. Barton mounted their horses, and rode on as hard as they could. I changed bearers at Seerhana, twelve miles, and arrived at Pannuput, eleven further, at midnight. The gentlemen had arrived there about sun-set. After a little bit of dinner, I was glad to go to bed. Next day, the gentlemen told me, they had crossed again Firoze's canal, which appeared very *tigerish*; but that part of it, near Pannuput, was the finest corn-country they ever saw, and doubly delightful after the fatiguing and dreary wastes we had been in for the last six days. Pannuput plains were, in 1761, (1174 of the Hegira), the scene of one of the greatest battles ever fought, between the united Mussulman powers of India and the Mahrattas, in which the latter were defeated; fifty thousand Mahrattas are said to have been killed, and the battle lasted three days. No traces of the field of battle are left, the whole plain being in the highest state of cultivation. It is a beautiful scene, scattered with fine trees, and the fort (a common brick one), and very highly picturesque.

William Fraser drove me to Brusut in his buggy, on the morning of the 24th; and from the plains of Pannuput I first beheld, with an old Highland play-fellow, the snowy mountains of Tibet, instead of the much-loved summit of Ben Nevis.

Emigration.

The importance of this subject is beginning at last to be duly appreciated, and we rejoice at the measures which have been taken to turn, what could not be impeded from an outlet somewhere, into a proper channel. Circumstanced as England has been, ever since the conclusion of the war, her population could not be otherwise than beyond the means of support. The disbanding the hosts—for so they may be strictly called—which filled our Army and Navy, was of itself alone sufficient to overstock the country. Added to the number let loose upon society by this necessary evil, those who have been discharged from arsenals and great public works carried on during the war, as well as extensive manufactories in every part of the kingdom, have formed an equal portion; so that their number went on increasing, until neither public institutions, parish rates, nor private charities, could fill the measure of their wants, and distress and misery overflowed all supportable limits.

Emigration to other lands, was the inevitable consequence of all this; and with a blindness that seemed like fatality, the ministers of the nation did not regard the evil as worthy of their attention, till the country has become drained, almost we fear irrecoverably, of a large portion of the most valuable of its population. To stay the tide of Emigration would have been no doubt impossible, the great object was to direct it aright, and the colonies of our own country offered so wide a field, that it seemed wonderful this should escape them. The last Number of the Pamphleteer that has reached us here in Calcutta, contains a collection of interesting Papers on Questions of Political Economy, by Sir John Sinclair, among which is a short one relating to the subject immediately before us, and which we cannot do better than insert here:

Hints regarding the policy of establishing a Colony on a great scale, at the Cape of Good Hope, and the advantages to be derived therefrom.

The new footing on which the trade to the East Indies is now put, renders it advisable to pay particular attention to the Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, which, if possible, ought never again to be separated from the British Crown. It must prove of infinite importance to England, merely as a place of resort, for victualling, refitting when necessary, and protecting in time of war, till convoys can be procured, the ships employed in carrying on our commerce to the east, especially when our trade is more extended, and vessels of smaller dimensions are made use of. As a place of shelter and refitment for our southern whale fishery, it is also of moment. But if the British Government would resolve to establish that settlement on a great scale, it would be attended with advantages, the importance of which it is hardly possible to appreciate. Some of the most prominent, it may be proper briefly to explain.

I.—Situation, Climate, and Extent of the Settlement.

The situation of the Cape of Good Hope is peculiarly advantageous. It is not far distant from Europe, it is in the centre of Africa, and at no great distance from Asia or America. The climate is uncommonly healthy; and our possessions there are supposed to contain about 127,000 square miles.

II.—Productions.

The productions of that part of Africa, are those which are the best calculated to promote the prosperity of this country, by rendering us independent of foreign and hostile nations for articles we are accustomed to consume, and furnishing the raw materials of some of our most valuable manufactures.

1. *Wine.* Grapes, and the productions derived from them, are considered to be the staple commodities of the Settlement; and it is the only possession belonging to Great Britain, that claims that advantage. At the Cape, any quantity of wine might be raised, in such variety, in such perfection, and at a price so much cheaper than the produce of European vineyards, that we might soon become independent of France for that great article of consumption. Brandy also might be manufactured there, to any extent; and dried raisins procured, sufficient to supply all Europe.

2. *Grain and Pulse.* There cannot be a doubt that wheat might be cultivated there to any extent, and so cheap that, in some parts of the settlement, the boors or farmers would contract to supply it at so low a price as 2s. 10d. per Winchester bushel. The wheat at the same time is of a superior quality, weighing from 61 to 65 lb. per bushel. As seed corn, it would be invaluable to England, which is amply verified by the experience of the Dutch; for the produce of the Cape wheat has been found less liable to the mildew, and order disorders, than when the seed is grown in Europe. But to have a store of wheat so accessible as at the Cape, ready to be imported in case of scarcity, (to which a depot of rice might be added,) would be of the utmost importance to this country. Besides wheat, barley or big, rye, beans, pease and Indian corn, might be raised in any quantities; and, if not wanted in this country, might always find a market in Spain or Portugal.

3. *Flax and Hemp.* There are no articles produced at the Cape that would prove more advantageous to England than flax and hemp, which might be cultivated to any extent; flax in particular, as it is ascertained that it might be raised twice a year. The seed of the flax would be an incalculable advantage to Ireland, where the plant is cultivated on so extensive a scale. The fibre would be of infinite consequence to the linen manufactures of England and Scotland, more especially for the finer sorts as laces, cambrics, &c. and when the seed, (which might be the case in three or four years,) can be had in sufficient quantities to admit of its being given to cattle in England, or used at oil-mills at a moderate expense, it is well known that, from the valuable manure thereby produced, it would greatly promote the interests of British agriculture.

4. *Miscellaneous Articles.* It would require several pages to detail all the articles that might be procured from this favorite Settlement, and to explain all the advantages which might be derived from them. The following deserve particular notice: 1. Hide and skins, which may be had in considerable quantities. 2. Whale-oil and Whale-bone. 3. Dried fruits, equal to the consumption of all Europe. 4. Oranges. 5. Rice. 6. Barilla. 7. Saltpetre. 8. Tobacco. 9. Lead ore, with a large proportion of silver. 10. Olives in the greatest abundance. 11. Honey and Wax. 12. Tea. 13. Sugar; and 14. Cotton. Besides which, there are a variety of articles of inferior importance, as ivory, ostrich feathers, aloes, gum, wood, &c.

III.—Political Advantages.

In addition to these commercial advantages, the colony at the Cape of Good Hope is justly considered, in a political point of view, as of infinite importance. It is accounted the barrier or master key of Asia; the best of all military depots for our troops going either to the East and West Indies, where they may be seasoned for hot climates; a place where our naval and military forces may be maintained in a most central or convenient position, and yet at a reduced expense; a settlement that might be rendered impregnable against the attacks of any enemy; and on the whole as a colony, the most likely to be advantageous, and the least likely to be injurious, of any that has hitherto been incorporated with the British Empire.*

Thus far the observations of Sir John Sinclair, on this important question.—We are glad to see that his ideas have been profited by, and that the subject of colonizing the Cape has at length been taken into serious consideration. The following Official Circular, which has been issued in England, will sufficiently explain the views and intentions of the Government on the subject:

Downing-street, London, 1819.

I have to acquaint you in reply to your Letter of the —, that the following are the conditions under which it is proposed to give encouragement to emigration to the Cape of Good Hope.

The sufferings to which many individuals have been exposed, who have emigrated to his Majesty's foreign possessions, unconnected and unprovided with any capital, or even the means of support, having been very afflictive to themselves, and equally burdensome to the colonies to which they have proceeded, the Government have determined to confine the application of the money recently voted by Address in the House of Commons, to those persons who, possessing the means, will engage to carry out, at the least, ten able-bodied individuals above 18 years of age, with or without families, the Government always reserving to itself the right of selecting from the several offers made to them those which may prove, upon examination, to be most eligible.

In order to give some security to the Government, that the persons undertaking to make these establishments have the means of doing so, every person engaging to take out the abovementioned number of persons of families shall deposit at the rate of 10*l.* (to be repaid as hereinafter mentioned) for every family so taken out, provided that the family does not consist of more than one man, one woman, and two children under 14 years of age. All children above the number of two will be paid for, in addition to the deposit abovementioned, in the proportion of 5*l.* for every two children under 14 years of age, and 5*l.* for every person between the ages of 14 and 18.

In consideration of this deposit, a passage shall be provided at the expense of Government for the settlers, who shall also be victualled from the time of their embarkation until the time of their landing in the colony.

A grant of land, under the conditions hereafter specified, shall be made to him at the rate of 100 acres for every such person or family whom he so takes out; one third of the sum advanced to Government on the outset shall be repaid on landing, when the victualling at the expense of Government shall cease. A further proportion of one-third shall be repaid, as soon as it shall be certified to the Governor of the colony that the settlers under the direction of the person taking them out are actually located upon the land assigned to them; and the remainder at the expiration of three months from the date of their location.

If any parishes in which there may be a redundancy of population shall unite in selecting an intelligent individual to proceed to the Cape, with settlers under his direction, not less in number and of the description abovementioned, and shall advance money in the proportion abovementioned, the Government will grant land to such an individual at the rate of 100 acres for every head of a family, leaving the parish at liberty to make such

conditions, with the individual, or the settlers, as may be calculated to prevent the parish becoming again chargeable with the maintenance of such settlers, in the event of their return to England.

But no offers of this kind will be accepted, unless it shall be clear that the persons proposing to become settlers shall have distinctly given their consent, and the head of each family is not infirm or incapable of work.

* It is further proposed, that in any case in which one hundred families proceed together, and apply for leave to carry out with them a minister of their own persuasion, Government will, upon their being actually located, assign a salary to the minister whom they may have selected to accompany them, if he shall be approved by the Secretary of State.

The lands will be granted at a quit rent to be fixed, which rent, however, will be remitted for the first 10 years; and at the expiration of three years, (during which the party and a number of families, in the proportion of one for every hundred acres, must have resided on the estate,) the land shall be measured at the expense of Government, and the holder shall obtain, without fee, his title thereto, on a perpetual quit rent, not exceeding in any case 2*l.* sterling for every 100 acres; subject, however, to this clause beyond the usual reservations*—that the land shall become forfeited to Government, in case the party shall abandon the estate, or not bring it into cultivation within a given number of years.

I am, your most obedient humble servant.

To this Official Document, we may add the able and judicious observations of the Editor of the London Times on the subject, from the Paper of the 18th of June.

* It has been frequently stated as a great subject of regret in this Journal, that the stream of emigration from the United Kingdom has taken a westerly course. We have lamented it, because, according to the actual policy of England, the whole western continent must soon be lost to her empire; and because, in the most favourable point of view, the natural advantages of North America are far from presenting to British emigrants the best resources within the dominions of their sovereign. Southern Africa has been often pointed out as the most precious and magnificent object of our colonial policy, and the most fruitful field of adventure to our emigrant population. We are much pleased with a document which has been transmitted to us some days ago, and from which we shall subjoin certain extracts, because it proves that the spirit of many of our enlightened countrymen is alive to means of refuge for the indigent, which have never yet been resorted to. We shall at the same time advance our firm persuasion, that for colonization to become an effectual source of relief to England, it must be powerfully aided and supported by the state. Thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-subjects must be provided for in some way for in some way or other, and cannot be so while they remain at home. Our noble station at the Cape of Good Hope has the finest soil and climate in the world; it is in the centre of both hemispheres—it commands the commerce of the globe—it produces in unparalleled abundance all the necessaries and all the luxuries of life, whether civilized or savage. It is the natural key of India, the bridge of America, and is capable of superseding the whole of Europe in supplying England with her accustomed article of importation. The natives in the vicinity of our settlement are now in arms against us. The surface which we might people with hardy Englishmen, is upwards of 100,000 square miles. Make the Cape a free port for the nations of Europe, and we banish North America from the Indian seas; carry out as settlers all the families who have not bread nor labour here, and we lay for posterity the foundation of another England, with which, by equitable and skillful government, the mother country will be joined in lands indissoluble.

A plan was at first tendered to his Majesty's Government, for regulating the emigration by means of an incorporated body of directors.

Extracts from observations on the colonization of the Cape of Good Hope.

* His Majesty's Government have not deemed it expedient to entertain this proposition; but their negative was accompanied by a memorandum from the Secretary of State for the colonial department, which is well entitled to the notice of the public.

It now only remains for the gentlemen who were the promoters of the object, viewing as they do the great importance of it, to lay before the public this memorandum, in order that conditions upon which lands in the Cape settlements are to be obtained may be more fully and generally known.

1. The Landrost shall be authorized to assign a proportion of waste land to any person wishing to hold it, situated to the Eastward of Bojesman's river, in the district of Wittenhage, adapted to the wants and means of the applicant; that a father of the family, having grown up sons, or other relations residing with him, whose means would enable such rela-

* The usual reservations are the right of the Crown to mines of precious stones of gold and silver, and to make such roads as may be necessary for the convenience of the colony.

tives to occupy land apart on their own account, may have the quantity of land he is permitted to occupy, increased in proportion to the numbers and means of such relatives; it will be evident that such associations will be the greatest security; and it is evident, by many examples within the knowledge of each of you, that such associations, even under less favourable circumstances, have been unmolested.

2. These lands will be granted to the occupiers at a rent now to be fixed, which rent, however, will be remitted for the first ten years; and at the expiration of three years, (during which the party or his family must have resided on the estate,) the land shall be measured at the expense of Government, and the holder shall obtain (without fee) his title thereto, on perpetual quit-rent; subject, however, to this clause beyond the usual reservations, that the land shall become forfeited to the Government, in case the party shall abandon the estate, and cease to reside or occupy the same.

3. Parties wishing for grants in the district here mentioned, will not be necessitated to make a direct application to His Excellency the Governor, as in other cases, but it will be sufficient for them to address the Landrost, pointing out where they propose to settle, and the authority of the Landrost shall be sufficient warrant to the party, of the intention of his Majesty's Government in this regard.

4. The Landrost is however, to be particularly cautious in the distribution of ground, so as to preserve waters, that the most extensive accommodation possible may be afforded in that regard to future settlers; the necessity of which must be obvious from the supposed scarcity of springs in the districts in question.

5. In order likewise to obtain the most accurate information possible with respect to springs in the whole of this district, the Landrost is called upon to give publicity to the proclamation issued, offering rewards for the discovery of springs proportioned to their strength.

6. The Landrost will communicate to the Colonial Secretary, quarterly, a list of persons taking lands under this invitation, and describing as accurately as possible the situation of the occupancies.

N. B. Any individual who will procure and convey to the colony subordinate labourers, and either reside or appoint an agent to reside with them in the colony, will be appointed to receive under the usual condition, land in the proportion of 100 acres for every male of above 17 actually settled on the land granted.

The public cannot fail to see the very great advantages which may be derived by a person enjoying a certain portion of capital, and enabled thereby to hire and retain a proportionate number of able bodied men, to be employed as agriculturists, masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c.

An individual, with such means, would receive a tract of country, extensive in proportion to the number of hands employed by him, by which in a short space of time, he might double or treble his capital, and the very labourers and others employed by him, might (after 3 or 4 years spent in the service of the person employing them) become themselves entitled to receive a grant of land in a similar proportion.

The advantages both as to emigration and colonization, in favour of the territory belonging to the Cape, before the United States of America, are immense. Persons emigrating to the Cape are landed close to the spot where they are to receive their grant of lands, and the lands will be granted rent free for the space of 10 years; and at the end of that period, are to be retained for ever, upon the payment of a small quit-rent to Government; while, on the contrary, if they emigrate to the United States of America, they would have to travel up the country a distance of 2000 miles, to the spot which they are to inhabit, by the expenses of which journey a great part of their small capital would be consumed—and then, instead of receiving lands rent free for the space of 10 years, and at the end of that period having permission to hold them for ever upon the payment of a small quit-rent, they would be obliged to purchase every acre of land from the American Government, at the rate of one, two, or three dollars an acre; and this land, before it can be rendered fit for cultivation, must be cleared of wood by immense labour, and at a vast expense. In the Cape territory, they will be under the protection of the British Government, and in the way of communicating with and receiving supplies from their mother country.

To sum up the whole in a few words, let all persons desirous of emigration look to the Cape, as, even in its most confined view, it must strike the dustiest observer, that, as an outlet, and that of a most superior description, is offered for our redundant population. 2ndly, a vent to our manufactures of every description, and a consequent increase of employment at home, as every article (from a nail upwards) requisite for the colony, must be supplied from home. 3rdly, the enrichment of ourselves instead of our neighbours, by the sale of wares made in our own country. 4thly, to small capitalists, say of 100L. an opportunity is presented of employing it most advantageously, and thereby acquiring a handsome independence for themselves and families, as indeed large families for the purpose of colonization are richer; and, lastly, that which can never be regarded as of doubtful importance, the diffusion of the knowledge of Christianity throughout the vast regions of Southern Africa.

East India House,

JUNE 19, 1819.

Yesterday a Court of Proprietors of East India stock was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, to take into consideration several propositions, for which it had been specially convened.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the dividend on the capital stock of the Company for the ensuing year, should be 5½ per cent.—Agreed to.

The grant of £60,000, to the Marquis of Hastings, of £1,500 to Sir M. Maxwell, and of £800 per annum to the Chaplain at Canton, was then confirmed and passed.

The gentlemen who form the present committee of by-laws were then re-elected for the same office, with the exception of Mr. Taylor, who has lately become disqualified, Mr. Campbell Majoribanks proposed Mr. John Carstairs, and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. D. Kinnaird proposed Mr. Joseph Hume, to supply the vacancy which had thus occurred. After some remarks from the Chairman, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Grant, and others, the question was put, whether the name of Mr. Carstairs or Mr. Hume should be substituted for that of Mr. Taylor; when, upon a show of hands, Mr. Carstairs was declared duly elected.

GRANT TO SIR GEORGE BARLOW.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed, that £1,500 a year, should be paid to Sir G. Barlow out of the territorial revenues of the country, during the continuance of the Company's charter, if he (Sir G. Barlow) should so long live. The reasons which were urged for this grant were, first, the long and faithful services of Sir G. Barlow to the East India Company; secondly, the admirable manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of every public office which had fallen to his lot, and among others, those of Governor General of India; and thirdly, the very moderate funds which he possessed to support the rank to which, in consequence of his official situation, it had been thought proper to elevate him.

When the reading of this letter was concluded, Mr. LOWNDES rose to object to the grant. He thought it a most dangerous precedent to establish, that pensions should be granted to those who had enjoyed public lucrative situations, merely because they had not had the good fortune to save money whilst in possession of them. He said, that if this system of granting money to almost every man who either went to, or came from India, were not immediately checked, it would lead to the most fatal and ruinous consequences.

Mr. D. KINNAIRD rose with great unwillingness to oppose the motion then before the Court, but the grounds on which it was defended were such, that if they were once admitted, every man who had served their interests would be entitled to demand a similar remuneration from the East India Company. He did not wish to enter into any review of Sir G. Barlow's public conduct, nor to express any or what opinions he felt upon it; but he thought that the proposers of the grant were bound to show the full nature and extent of his public services, if they demanded it, as they did, upon those grounds, and not as a donation to a private and unfortunate individual.

Mr. MAURICE, on the part of himself and Sir G. Barlow, disclaimed the pension, if it were granted upon any other grounds than those of the merits of the individual who was to receive it. The Court had already decreed a vote of thanks to Sir G. Barlow, as a proper mark of respect and distinction to the many high and excellent qualifications with which he was gifted; and as he would not have needed their liberality, had he been as attentive to his private interest as he had been to the public benefit, he (Mr. Maurice) trusted that the Court of Proprietors would accede to the grant now proposed to their notice. If they refused to do it, and from a paltry spirit of economy, or the sordid calculations of avarice, neglected the claims of an old and deserving servant, they would be erecting a monument to their own disgrace, which could never be either erased or forgotten. (cheers.)

Mr. GAHAGAN followed on the same side, and contended from the opinions which both the Marquis Cornwallis and the Marquis Wellesley had frequently expressed in their dispatches, regarding the eminent services of Sir G. Barlow, that he was fully entitled to this pension even upon public grounds.

Mr. CHALMERS supported the same line of argument at some length.

Mr. D. KINNAIRD explained, and said that what other objections he had to the grant, he should reserve till the next time that it came before the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. LOWNDES withdrew his amendment, which he never should have proposed, had he not supposed that Sir G. Barlow's retirement had been a voluntary one.

The question was then put, that "a pension of £1,500 a year, be granted to Sir G. H. Barlow," &c. &c. and carried in the affirmative; after which the Court adjourned.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

We gladly avail ourselves of the present occasion to fill up the broken parts of the series of Parliamentary Reports in the order of their dates, from the middle of June to the middle of July. The principal Debates are here omitted, as they have been already given, to meet the immediate spur of public anxiety; but the minor parts are, however, still necessary to render the whole complete. We shall continue to pursue this plan, so as to include all the motions brought forward, and subjects touched on, up to the approaching close of the present Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1819.

FINANCE RESOLUTIONS.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee on the finance report.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to explain the resolutions which he had on a former evening laid on the table.

Lord CASTLEREAGH made, among other remarks on the conduct of the Opposition, the following spirited apostrophe: "I conjure you (said his Lordship, with great warmth) not to suffer any feeling of respect for the Government, if such exist, to divert you from the strict discharge of your duty. If you do not in your conscience believe that the existing government can be trusted—if you think them incompetent in talent, or in prudence, or in honesty, you owe it to your own character, to the best interests of the State, to the great nation whose representatives you are, not to hesitate a moment in carrying that opinion to the foot of the throne, and to call for the dismissal of those individuals you hold unworthy of their stations. (*Loud cheers.*) I should hold that the Government was indeed degraded; that it was indeed unworthy of the confidence of the Prince who has so long trusted it, of the people who have so long relied upon it, if, after the expression of such an opinion, it were base enough for a moment to continue in office: if the House refused Ministers its support, if it denied them the means of conducting the affairs of the kingdom, they ought instantly to retire to make way for others, in whose favour the wishes and hopes of the country were united. (*Hear.*) I conjure Gentlemen not to trifle or tamper with this mighty question; let them put Government wholly out of their view, and let them decide upon the broad and substantial merits, not upon any consideration of who may or who may not be in power: the question is not between Ministers and their antagonists, it is between Parliament and the country—between the representatives and their constituents; and it would be disgraceful to the House if at such a time as this it could at all contemplate party interests and political motives. I say, and I say it with all humility, that as servants of the Crown we should be unworthy of our stations, if while Parliament withheld the means, we still persisted in retaining the reins of Government: we claimed to be armed with weapons to meet the difficulties and dangers of the State, and if we are not to be intrusted with them, we are willing to resign to more favored, perhaps more able, but not more zealous champions."

Mr. Canning spoke warmly, but in a more personal style of argument, Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Huskisson spoke on the question. The Committee of the House divided.—For the original resolutions.... 329

For the previous question..... 132

Majority for Ministers..... 197

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 9.

Last night their lordships in a committee of privileges heard Mr. Cranston, in support of the claim of Mr. Ogilvy to the Peerage of Avoly. The further hearing was postponed till this day week.

Lord Melville presented a petition from the dissenting clergy of Edinburgh, against the Scots poor relief bill.

A person from the Post office presented an account of the coin and bullion imported in His Majesty's packets from 1810 to the present date.

Mr. Brogden and others, from the Commons, returned the churches benefices bill agreed to; and Mr. Blackburn and others brought up the Irish fever hospital bill, and several private bills, all of which were read a first time.

On the motion of Lord Carnarvon, that part of the order on the Barnstaple election bill which relates to the hearing of counsel was discharged.

The order for the attendance of the Judges on Lord Lauderdale's question, was, as we understood, postponed from Friday to Tuesday.

The colonial ordination bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 9, 1819.

PETITION OF G. CROOKE.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, after some preliminary remarks on the case of a seaman of the name of G. Crooke, from whom he had on a former evening presented a petition complaining of the conduct of Sir William Hoste, said, that the petitioner was desirous to bring an action in a court of law, and was anxious to have a fair hearing.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR moved that a select committee should be appointed to enquire, how far it was practicable to compel all persons using steam-engines, to erect them in a manner less prejudicial than at present to public health and public comfort.

SLAVE-REGISTRY BILL.

Mr. GOULBURN, in a committee of the whole house, rose to state the object of the bill which he proposed to introduce, to be the prevention of illicit slave trading by means of a registry of the slave in the West Indies. So far as the sense of the house had been ascertained on this subject when the bill of his honourable friend (Mr. Wilberforce) was under discussion, no objection had been made to the principles of the measure; all the objections offered had been against the details. One great argument urged in favour of the measure was, the extent to which illicit commerce in slaves had been carried. He did not place it upon that ground. He did not believe that the laws respecting the slave trade were generally transgressed. Some instances of violation undoubtedly occurred, but the practice did not generally prevail. The proof adduced to show the extent of illicit trade was, the number of slaves found at one period in some of the islands above the number at a former period. The difference, he was of opinion, had arisen from the superior accuracy of the latter enumeration. A similar increase of numbers, beyond any actual increase of population, was observable in our own census. It had been stated, that 5,700 slaves had been imported into Trinidad in the course of two years. If so many slaves had really been imported, it was impossible but some captures should have been made. He was confirmed in his opinion on this point by the state of our colonies. There was the greatest difficulty of introducing slaves into Barbadoes, as it was the great naval station for the West Indies; the island was besides so fully supplied, that there was no inducement for introducing slaves yet, it was said to have had 9,336 more slaves at one period than it had two years before. The increase here was much greater than in Trinidad. The number, too, of African slaves in the island of Barbadoes, at the latter period, was 5,496; so that, if a real increase of 9,336 had taken place, slaves born in the island must have been imported. Still, he considered it of importance to the character of the West Indies, and to our own character, that there should be a registration of the slaves. Our purity and innocence ought to be placed on record. Viewing the trade in slaves as a blot upon our national character, he could not think that any obstruction should be thrown in the way of the proposed measure. If the house could not annihilate the trade, they ought at least to do all in their power. (*hear.*) The plan to be proposed was, that there should be an office in this country, in which duplicates should be lodged of the number of slaves in each colony: that an individual should be appointed for its superintendence; and that power of reference to the duplicates should be given to all parties. The only alterations he was to introduce were, that on the removal of slaves from one colony to another, certificates should be given to that effect, and that precautions should be adopted to prevent abuses of the permission given by the act 46th of the King, to slaves to accompany their masters from one colony to another. His bill would be more restricted than the bill of his honorable friend; but the cause was, that the colonial legislature had made it necessary to pass a more extended law. He concluded by moving that the chairman ask leave to bring in the bill.

After some observations from Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. R. Gordon, and Mr. Marryat, the motion was then agreed to; after which, the house having resumed, Mr. Brogden made the report, and moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish a registry of slaves in this country and the colonies, and also for regulating the transmission of slaves from one colony to another.

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD presented a petition from a gentleman named W. H. Inglis, against the bill for providing for the resumption of cash-payments. The petitioner, he observed, described the bill as one which tended equally to involve himself and other merchants in ruin, and he prayed to be heard, by himself or counsel, at the bar of the house against it. Ordered to lie on the table.

CASH-PAYMENTS BILL.

The third reading of this bill was postponed till Monday.

FINANCE RESOLUTIONS.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Brogden brought up the report of the committee on those resolutions.

All the original resolutions were put seriatim, and carried successively. The following one subsequently introduced was met by an amendment moved by Sir M. W. Ridley.

MINISTERIAL RESOLUTION.

"That with the view of accelerating the arrival of that period at which relief may be afforded to the country from a part of its burdens, this House doth confidently expect, that a continued and vigilant superintendence shall be exercised over the expenditure of the State in all its several departments, and that a minute investigation shall be instituted into the mode and expense of collection and management in the several branches of the revenue, in order that every reduction may be made therein, which can be effected without detriment to the public interests."

AMENDMENT.

To leave out all the words of the original motion after the word "That," and to substitute a declaration that it was not expedient in the distressed state of the country, nor till every measure of practicable retrenchment was adopted, to add to the burdens of the people by any fresh impositions.

The House divided—Ayes 186; Noes 76.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he should to-morrow pursue the course which was usually adopted: that was, he should lay open the details of the plan in a committee of ways and means; and moved to bring in a bill in pursuance of the resolutions.

The other orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 10.

In the examination of a witness on the Barnstaple Election, it was suggested that the house possessed the means of protecting witnesses examined at its bar, by preventing their evidence from being used in a court of law against them.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWN thereupon observed, that it would be proper to adjourn the examination until it was ascertained whether the house possessed the power which had been suggested. Upon the result of that inquiry their lordships would determine, whether or not they were to be bound by the rules of evidence observed in the courts below. He therefore moved, that the further proceedings be adjourned till Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.—Ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 13.

On Saturday the Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. VANSITTART moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of last Session for the building of new Churches. The right honourable gentleman observed, the Bill he now wished to bring in was not intended to make any alteration in the provisions of the Act of last Session, but merely to authorise the issue of Exchequer Bills to carry that object into effect, at a higher rate of interest.

Leave was given, the Bill brought in, read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next, and to be printed.

The Loan Bill was read a second time, ordered to be committed on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 14.

COTTON FACTORIES.

Lord KENYON moved for the commitment of this bill—he concluded by saying that the bill proposed that the period of labour for persons under 16 should not be more than 11 hours a day, exclusive of an interval of half an hour for breakfast, and one hour for dinner; that working in the night should be prohibited, and that no children under nine years of age should be employed at all in these works. How could it be supposed that this regulation would injure the manufactures of the country? It was, however, their lordships' duty to check the immorality and the ravages of disease which were the effects of the present system.

The EARL of ROSSLYN objected to the bill as unnecessary, and contended that manufacturers would conduct their concerns with every attention to the cause of humanity for their own interest. The House divided:

For the Commitment of the bill now 27

Against it 6

Several clauses were added, and the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 15.

BARNSTAPLE.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWN gave notice of his intention to present a bill to-morrow with reference to the Barnstaple Bribery Bill, for the purpose of protecting witnesses on that Bill from the legal consequences of any evidence given by them in that House.

The EARL of LAUDERDALE moved, that the Judges be ordered to attend on Tuesday next, to answer the following queries. "Whether

the silver coin (in reference to the 10th Wm. 3d. 13 and 14 Geo. 3. and a clause in the 56th Geo. 3.) was depreciated ten per cent: it was a legal tender for any sum under 20l.?" And secondly, "Whether under the 56th Geo. 3d. and subsequent proclamations, gold or silver was at present the legal standard of value in the country?" After some short observations from Lord Liverpool, who stated in substance, that gold was the full tender, and silver a subordinate or restricted one, the motion was rejected without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 15.

The House proceeded in Appeals.—The Land Tax Commissioners Bill, the Loan Bill, the Exchequer Chamber (Ireland) Bill, the Framework-knitters' Bill, and a private Bill, were brought up from the House of Commons by Mr. Brogden, Mr. Mansfield, Sir Tyrwhit Jones, and other Members, and read a first time.

The appeal of Murder Bill was read a second time.

The Honduras Murders' Bill passed through a Committee, and was reported without amendment.

COTTON FACTORIES.

On the Report of the Cotton Factories Bill—

The EARL of LIVERPOOL, in order to meet the objections of some Noble Lords to this Bill proposed to substitute twelve hours, instead of eleven, as the maximum of the labour of the Children per day, provided they had an actual hour allowed them to get their dinners.

The MARQUESS of LANSDOWN, pursuant to notice, rose to present a Bill for indemnifying the Witnesses examined, or to be examined before the House, respecting the Barnstaple Bribery Bill, and moved, ed that certain of the Standing Orders should be taken into consideration, on Friday, for the purpose of expediting the Bill.

The Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 15.

Camelford Election.—JOHN STEWART and W. ALSOP, Esqrs. reported not duly elected. The former declared incapable of sitting in the present parliament.

On the motion of Mr. GORE LANGTON, the report was ordered to be taken into further consideration on Friday se'nnight; the Speaker was directed not to issue a new Writ for the Borough of Camelford before that day; the minutes of the evidence heard before the Committee were ordered to be laid before the House, and W. Allis, who absconded to avoid giving evidence, was ordered to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

LOAN BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Grenfell, on the subject of continuing to the Bank the usual allowance of 800l. per million for the management of the Loan, stated his hope and belief, that the present would be the last Loan required to be raised during the continuance of peace; and that on this account he did not think it necessary to alter the course which had so long been practised, with respect to the allowance to the Bank, for the charge of management of the present Loan.

BANK ADVANCES.

Mr. PEEL moved to bring in a Bill, (which was brought in at a later hour, to regulate the transactions between Government and the Bank. The principles of this bill provided that no advance could in any way be made by the Bank of England, unless that advance were authorised by a specific Act of Parliament. But the Bank were to be allowed to advance money as usual, upon the current revenue, and to purchase Exchequer Bills in public market; but to be precluded from purchasing them direct from Government.

Sir H. PARNELL moved for a select committee, to assimilate the currencies, and regulate the exchanges between England and Ireland; but on the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was deemed most advisable to defer so important a subject to the next Sessions of Parliament.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH said, that fortified by the Petitions which had now been presented to the House by many hon. members, he rose to propose an alteration in the Marriage Service in certain cases, in compliance to the conscientious scruples of a number of persons as respectable as any who had ever approached the House. Their complaint might be best stated in their own words, that the Marriage Service, as required by the existing law, is not consistent with the religious belief which they conscientiously entertain. The Protestant Dissenter in general objected to the Marriage Ceremony; but those particularly for whom he now spoke were those, in favour of whom five years ago Parliament had repealed Acts, which he might say had been obsolete; he meant those Acts which punished persons who disavowed the doctrines of the Trinity. Christians of this description were still subject to the unpleasant operation of the marriage ceremony, against which they appealed to the liberality of the House.—Before the Marriage Act of the 26th of George II., marriage was considered not as a civil contract; and at that time, when it was ordered that the ceremony should be performed in a certain place, and

with a certain religious ceremony, clauses were introduced in favour of the Quakers and Jews. The reason why they more than other persons dissenting from the Church of England were excepted was, that they had petitioned at the time, though it was true that their being more marked bodies than other Dissenters might have operated in their favor. To show that the Marriage Ceremony had been before that time only considered as a civil contract, he mentioned the Act of the 12th Chas. II. which was passed to confirm the marriages contracted during the time of the Commonwealth before Justices of the Peace. That Act did not say one syllable of the religious ceremony as essential to the contract, but reciting, that under certain ordinances, or pretended ordinances, issued by the late Government, marriages had been celebrated "in some other manner than had been formerly used and accustomed in the Church or Kingdom of England," marriages contracted before Justices of Peace under those ordinances, should be held to be valid. Blackstone also stated, that the law did not regard marriage otherwise than as a civil contract, leaving to the Ecclesiastical Court the holiness of marriage. Even since the Marriage Act it was not necessary that the whole of the marriage service should be repeated, for it was known that certain parts which were deemed inconsistent with modern ideas of delicacy and decorum were always left out. Unless, therefore, some imported end was attained, the House would not continue to subject them to such part of the ceremony as was inconsistent with their religious belief. They did not impugn the Marriage Act; they were most of them fully sensible of the advantages which were derived from it. They objected only the words in the service beginning, "I charge you," and ending, "thereto I give you my troth." It was seldom that a Petition was presented which like those which he referred to, prayed for an object which could be obtained without any loss to some other persons. In the present case he did not wish to alter the place where, nor the person by whom the ceremony was to be performed, nor the fees due to the Clergyman, nor the mode of registering, nor any other circumstance or consequence connected with marriage, but only to introduce this provision—that on the request of the parties the Minister might be authorised to omit the words of which the Petitioners complained. If it was advisable to mix a religious ceremony with a contract of marriage, which many thought both decorous and advantageous, it could not be doubted that the ceremony should be consistent with the belief of those who joined in it; as in the case of the solemnity of an oath, Jews were sworn on the Old Testament, while Christians were sworn on the Gospel, and even Mahomedans were adjured by the sanctions they held sacred. It was doubtful, perhaps, whether the religious ceremony had been found of use in marriage, as in Catholic countries, where marriage was a sacrament, its ties were less regarded than among ourselves; while the northern part of the island, where it was only held to be a civil contract, the breaches of it were still less frequent than in this country. He moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the Marriage Service, in cases to be specified, for the relief of Protestant Dissenters.

Lord CASTLEREAGH did not object to the motion, but not knowing what were to be the provisions of the Bill, wished it to be understood that he did not pledge himself to support it.

Mr. WILBERFORCE took the same course as the Noble Lord, from the same motive. He lamented, however, that the hon. mover had spoken of marriages in terms liable to be misunderstood. Though the evidence of marriage was a contract, it was undoubtedly an ordinance of religion. If there were persons of any religious persuasion who felt the present ceremony opposed to their belief, and could be relieved without injuring others, he should be happy to extend that relief—Leave was given.

Several Petitions were presented against the Foreign Establishment Bill, which was appointed to be read a third time on Monday.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS BILL

Was read, clause by clause, and recommitted.

A conversation of some length took place on an amendment proposed by the Solicitor-General, that the debtor should be considered as suffering his term of imprisonment if confined within the rules, equally as if he were confined within the walls of the prison. But the Solicitor-General gave way.

Among other suggestions, Lord Althorp moved a clause, which was read a first and second time, to the effect, that any debtor causing himself to be removed from that place in which he might be such time in actual custody, to any other place, by *Habeas Corpus*, should not be entitled to the benefit of this bill.

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD moved two clauses, the one declaring that the assignees should be subject, by order of the Court, to pay after six months any sum of money in their hands into Court, and after twelve months should be obliged to pay all dividends without such order; and the other directing that all debtors, being prisoners within the city of London, should be taken before the commissioners sitting at Guildhall.—Agreed to.

In answer to a suggestion from Mr. Croker, that this bill should be extended to Ireland.

Mr. LESLIE FOSTER said, that it was requisite to bring in a separate bill for that purpose, but he pledged himself that there should be as few alterations as possible.

The House then resumed, and the report was received.

Law Decisions.

CONSISTORY COURT.—NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.

Farrer (falsely called Farrer) v. Farrer.

This was a suit of nullity of marriage of a very novel and important description. It was instituted by the wife against the husband, formerly a Cornet in the 18th Dragoons; the validity of the marriage is contested on the ground of its having been solemnized in France, not according to the rites and ceremonies observed in that country, but according to those of the Church of England. It was celebrated with the leave of the Duke of Wellington, as expressed in a letter from E. Byrne, Adjutant General, addressed to the English Chaplain, who performed the office.

Dr. Swaby said, that the libel which he now prayed to be admitted was a libel *in personam*, the party against whom he appeared being actually in contempt, having been some time out of England, and subsequently joined, as he believed, the Insurgents in South America. The marriage, he should contend, ought to have been had according to the rites of the country where it was celebrated, so as there were no impediments to such celebration, and the parties had been duly domiciled. He should submit, that the parties had been so domiciled, and that the ceremony should have followed the custom of France, in which country marriage, by the existing law, is a civil rite. There was a case in point, decided by the Arches' Court, in 1792, Middleton and Cambre; one of these parties was a minor; they were resident at St. Omer, and were married at Furnas; and a suit, arising out of similar circumstances, was brought for nullity of marriage. Sir William Wynne, in his sentence, observed, that if it was good according to the rites followed there, it was good here; but, if it was not good according to those rites, and in that place, it was not good elsewhere. The learned counsel trusted, under these circumstances, that the Court would hold that they were able to enforce the appearance of the party, and admitting the libel, would permit them to go on to proof, and decree the party to give such appearance.

Sir William Scott said, that the learned counsel would find great difficulty in inducing him to determine this case at once, in the absence of the party. "A great many such marriages had taken place in France recently, and he could not be expected, by such a step, to decide, that all of them were null and void." He should admit the libel, however, for the purpose of compelling the appearance. Several clergymen of the Church of England had sent to him a great number of letters, very imperfectly addressed, on the subject of marriages, contracted like the same in question, during the residence of the army of occupation in France. The Court was aware of the difficulty of these cases, which were grave and serious, and hoped that this admission would cause an appearance.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—IRON COFFINS.

The King v. the Ministers, and acting Churchwardens, of the Parish of St Andrew, Holborn.

Mr. Chitty applied to the Court, on behalf of a person of the name of Jenkins, for a rule to shew cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not be directed to the Minister and acting Churchwardens of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, ordering them to inter a corpse, which had remained unburied for some time. The wife of Jenkins, it appeared, had died some time ago, and, on the corpse being brought to the church-yard, inclosed in an iron coffin, the parish officers refused the rites of sepulture.

The Court.—"We should be glad to know, Mr. Chitty, why parties should be so anxious to bury their friends in iron coffins?"

Mr. Chitty said, the custom had, of late, been pretty generally adopted. Those coffins were stronger than the ordinary ones, and much more difficult to be broken open—the chances of exhumation were therefore lessened. The Affidavit on which he founded his application set forth, that the body had been taken to the church-yard, and burial was refused unless 3l. were deposited. This demand was resisted, and the corpse was removed. It was brought back, on a subsequent day, when 10l. were demanded, which was of course refused, and the body remained unburied.

The Chief-Justice.—"Do you think, Mr. Chitty, that this case comes within the jurisdiction of the Court? Is there not another place to which an appeal of this kind ought rather to be made?"

Mr. Chitty said, it was an offence at common law, to leave a corpse unburied, and was punishable also in the Ecclesiastical Court. He then cited a case, from *Wille's Reports*, 668, in which Lord Mansfield held, that it was indecent to leave a corpse unburied, and was an offence against the common law.

The Court, however, on looking to the case, found that it referred to the leaving a body unburied until it became a public nuisance, which was not the case in this instance.

The Chief-Justice.—"This case, I think, ought to be brought before a Diocesan Court. I fear we cannot take cognizance of it. If, however, you think you can produce other authorities on the subject, the Court will grant you further time, and will hear what you have to advance. We must take care not to confound jurisdictions."

Mr. Chitty accepted of the proffered indulgence, and stated that he would look into the books, where he hoped to find cases that would bear him out in his opinion, that the Court had jurisdiction in this case.

Poetry.

VANSITTART—A BALLAD.

On the fall of the stocks, when the Bankers stand still,
And Britons the sweets of extravagance prove,
When no steps but the Sheriffs' ascend Ludgate-hill,
And none but the Bailiffs the alley above.
'Twas then by the Treasury's portal inclined
VANSITTART his parting complaint thus began,
His voice it was sad, for his place was resigned,
He thought as a saint, but he felt as a man.

"Ah! why thus abandoned to darkness and woe,
Why flows not, Bon SOUTHEY, thy sleep-giving strain?
For Watier returning thy sack shall bestow,
And thy muse undisturbed by Reviewers remain;—
Yet if pity has stilled thee, I claim not thy lay:
In silence, dear Laureate, thy Chancellor mourn,
Whose power and whose place, like the sense, pass away,
Full quickly they pass, and they never return.

Reluctant to rise in a turbulent sky,
See PEEL half extinct his ambition displays;
But lately I marked when majestic on high
He shone, and green Erin rejoiced in his rays—
Roll on, thou red orb and with gladness pursue
The path which conducts thee to office again.—
But VAN's faded honour can Bibles renew?
Fond saints to rejoice in a prospect so vain!

The three per cent. stock is attractive no more:
I mourn; but, HART DAVIS, I mourn not for you;
Your firm may revive and your splendour restore
In wealth and in credit like ROTHSCHILD the Jew:]
Nor yet for my treasury bills do I mourn,
Kind fortune my embryo budget will save;
But will WILBERFORCE watch an Ex-minister's urn?
Or Jerusalem GRANT raise a cross on my grave?"

"I hope here be proofs."——SHAK.

A certain brazen-visaged HUN, who flourished under GUELF,
Did shew some feeling once, they say, but then 'twas for himself.
But I would undertake to prove, as sure as five are five,
He shewed, that instant, that he felt for the smallest thing alive.

POETICAL STATE OF THE NATION.

The Chancellor is gone to Pot,
Coffee, Tea and Porter;
Goody now has nothing got
To comfort and support her;
Tax on Snuff is not so bad,
Though grinding us by inches,
All must sneeze at him, egad,
Who gives so many pinches.
Buying Snuff could never be,
They know it, cunning foxes;
Money left, pray what have we,
Who pay so much for Boxes*;
Spirits taxed, can never bring,
'Tis silly such taxation,
Out of Spirits, now the thing
Exists not in the nation.
Taxing Wool's the best of hits,
I'd say it were I dying;
Little Wool (the country sits),
And plentiful of crying!

* Diplomatic Snuff Boxes—£. how many thousands?

IMPROMPTU.

On reading that the Pasha of Egypt had sent several sacks of ears to Constantinople, as a proof of his victory over the Wahabees.

O'er Wahabees the Pasha's fame
A wondrous trophy rears:—
Tongues other conquerors proclaim;
His deeds are told by ears!

A paradox is his campaign:
No town does he attack,
Yet his foes' capitals are ta'en,
And all given up to sack!

AN UNPUBLISHED POETICAL EPISTLE OF ROBERT BURNS.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of B****, President of the Right Honorable and Honorable the Highland Society, which met on the 23d of May last, at the Shakspeare, Covent Garden, to concert ways and means to frustrate the designs of Five Hundred Highlanders, who, as the Society were informed, by Mr. M****, of A****, were so audacious as to attempt an escape from their lawful lords and masters, whose property they are, by emigrating from the lands of Mr. Macdonald, of Glengary, to the wilds of Canada, in search of that fantastic thing—Liberty!

Long life, my Lord, an' health be yours,
Unskait'h'd by hunger'd Highlan' boors!
Lord grant nae duddie, desperate beggar,
Wi' durk, claymore, or rusty trigger,
May twin auld Scotland o' a life
She likes—as butchers like a knife!

Faith, you and A**** were right
To keep the Highlan' hounds in sight!
I doubt na! they wad bid nae better
Than let them ance but owe the water,
Then up among the lakes and seas
They'll mak what rules and laws they please.
Some daring Hancock, or a Franklin,
May set their Highlan' bluid a ranklin';
Some Washington again may head them,
Or some Montgomery fearless lead them;
Till God knows what may be effected,
When by such heads and hearts directed:
Poor dunghill sons of dirt and mire,
May to Patrician rights aspire!
Nae sage North, now, nor sager Sackville,
To watch and premier o'er the pack vile!
And where will ye get Howes and Clintons
To bring them to a right repentance?
To cove the rebel generation,
An' save the honor of the nation!
They, and be d—d!—what right hae they
To meat, or sleep, or light o' day;
Far less to riches, power, or freedom
But what your lordships please to gie them!
But hear my lord! G**** hear!
Your hand's owe light on them I fear;
Your factors, grieves, trustees, and bailies,
I canna say but they do gailies;
They lay aside a' tender mercies,
And tirl the ballions to the birsies:
Yet while they're only poin'd and herriet
They'll keep their stubborn Highlan' spirit;
But smash them! crash them a' to spails!
And rot the dyvors i' the jails!
The young dogs, swing them to the labour,
Let work an' hunger mak' them sober!
The hizzies, if they're oughtless fawaont
Let them in Drury Lane be lesson'd!
An' if the wives an' dirty brats
Come thiggan at your doors an' yetts,
Flaflan wi' duds, an' grey wi' beese,
Frightan away your deacks an' geese;
Get out a horsewhip or a jowler,
The langest thang, the fiercest growler,
An' gar the tatter'd gypsies pack
Wi' a' their bastards on their back!

Go on, my lord! I lang to meet you,
An' in my house at home to greet you!
Wi' common lairds ye shanna mingle,
The benmost newk beside the ingle,
At my right hand assigned your seat,
'Tween Herod'ship an' Polycrate,—
Gr, if ye on your station tarrow,
Between Almagro an' Pizarro;
A seat I am sure ye're weel deservin't,
An' till ye come—your humble servant,

June 1, Anno Mundi, 5790

BEEZERUB.

A THOUGHT ON THE IRISH MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS.

Quoth Paddy H——, the devil barn 'em
And all their economic cant,
Och! what in nature thus can turn 'em,
Quarrelling with grants to Grant?
Irish grants! so sang and say!
What matters it what knave we deal?
Where is the change? the folks are crazy,
Scotch Marmalade, for Orange Pele.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.